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Tel. 454.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845



No. 17,291. 號八十月十年八十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1918. 午戌大歲年七國民華中 PRICE \$8.00 Per Month



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VERIFIED THE CHARTERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
225,970,367
I—Authorized Capital 25,000,000
Subscribed Capital 24,500,000
Paid-up Capital 22,437,500
II—Fire Funds 5,827,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,587,580
Sinking Fund Account 159,520
225,970,367
Revenues Fire Branch 2,381,458
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Revenues Marine Department 337,939
Other Receipts 478,940
PR. 339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
Saturdays only. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes.
Saturdays only. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

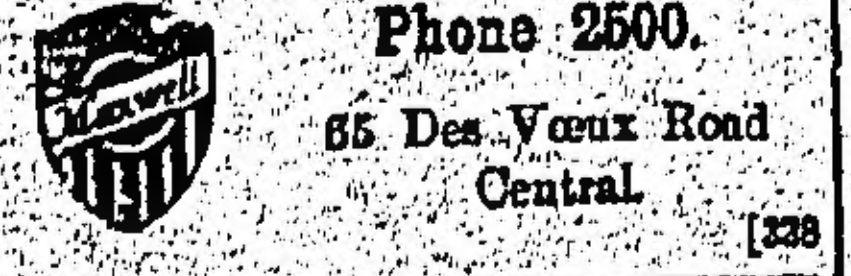
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRIA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and week tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadore order, representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.
Phone 2500.
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.). S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted). S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.). S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tans. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



THE FINEST LIQUEURS.

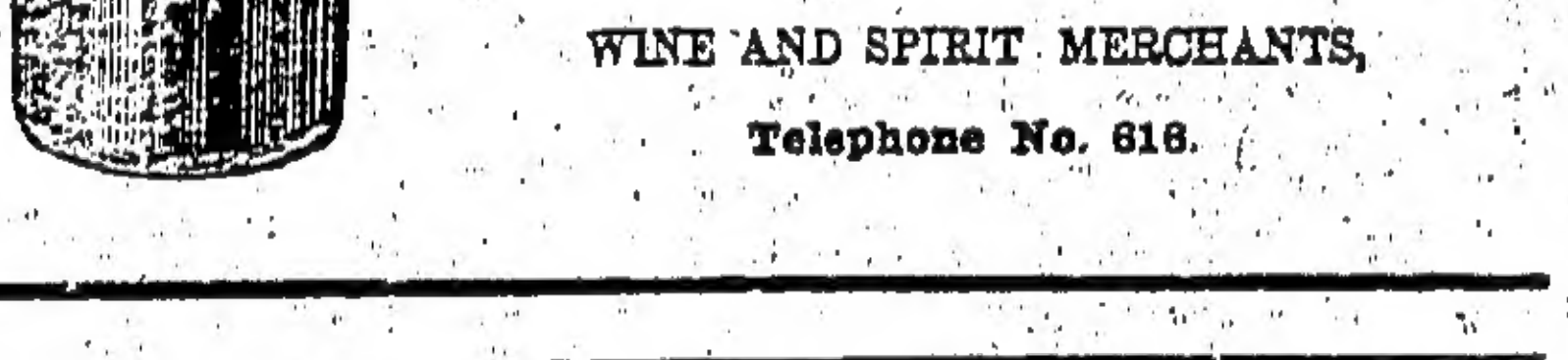
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25 YEARS IN WOOD.

Specially selected for
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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ICE CREAM PARLOUR.



HOT AND COLD DRINKS.
DEALERS IN
Ginza's and Orange Blossom American Chocolates. Assorted Fancy Cakes.
ADDRESS: OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

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THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level,
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—
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CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central Districts. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Launches Meet Passengers' Trains.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."
MRS. F. E. CAMERON

BUSINESS NOTICES.

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

(RENTE PERPETUELLE 4%).

PRICE OF ISSUE Frs. 70.50, yielding a net income of 5.65% Bearing interest from the 16th October, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL BE OPENED on the 20th October, 1918, and closed on the 20th November, 1918.
Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, Chater Road,
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
OF HONGKONG LTD.
AGENTS:—
—TELEGRAPHIC AND—
—SUTHERLAND & SUTHERLAND—
—TELEPHONE 4112—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

JUST ARRIVED

SOFT FELT

HATS

PRICE \$3, \$5, \$8 and \$12.50.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

Tel. 1355. 34, Queen's Road Central

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

REPORTS OF GERMANY'S CAPITULATION DENIED
BRITISH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

London, Oct. 17.

The Press Bureau is officially informed that reports published this afternoon that Germany has capitulated are without foundation.

London, Oct. 18.
11.45 p.m.

The Foreign Office informs Reuter's Agency that up to 10 o'clock to-night no official information has been received on the subject of the reported capitulation of Germany.

DUTCH NEWSPAPER MIS-INFORMED.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.

The Nieuws Rotterdamse Courant is unable to obtain confirmation and withdraws the bulletin reporting the capitulation of Germany and the abdication of the Kaiser.

REJOICING IN ANTWERP.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.

There was immense excitement at Antwerp when it became known that Germany was willing to accept the evacuation proposals. Patriotic songs were sung in a cinema, where the Belgian flag was dramatically raised to the house-top and down for an hour before the order came to take it down. The owner of the flag was arrested, but he was afterwards released.

GERMANY'S FOUR YEARS' AIMS FRUITLESS.

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION OF DEFEAT

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.

The following passage from the Voorwaert, which represents the views of Herr Scheidemann, a member of the Cabinet, is noteworthy, taken in conjunction with the reports of a German surrender: "The war is coming to an end in such a manner as no German has desired. Let me say, therefore, quite candidly that during all these terrible four years the aim of all our efforts and sacrifices has been to prevent such an end."

MR. ASQUITH ON PEACE TALK.

RESERVOIR OF ENEMY'S POWER DRAINED BY BRITISH NAVY.

London, Oct. 18.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech in London, after paying a tribute to the Army's achievements, said it was the Navy's untiring vigilance which drained drop by drop the reservoir of the enemy's power. President Wilson's reply was exactly what was required. It was a real stumbling block to an armistice or negotiation. It was a fact that we were dealing with an enemy whose hands were unclean and whose word was untrustworthy. The ex-Premier spoke optimistically of the fast approaching end of the war.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

A LIST KEPT OF CRUEL PRISON COMMANDANTS.

London, Oct. 18.

In the House of Lords, a debate on the treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany evoked an outburst of strong feeling. Lord Newton, on behalf of the Government, said the Government, since the beginning of the war, had kept a careful list relating to the conduct of all German prison commandants, and it contained a large number of men against whom very much could be said. He expressed the hope that when the day of reckoning came these would not be allowed to escape, but be held personally responsible and to pay a penalty for their actions.

THE FIGHTING.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

SECOND ARMY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

London, Oct. 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
In the towns and villages captured by the Second Army many civilians have been freed.
Over 4,000 were taken prisoner and upwards of 150 guns captured.

AVIATION ACTIVITIES.

London, Oct. 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—
We dropped ten tons of bombs on railways and hostile centres.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT COUNTER-ATTACK ARRESTED.

FURTHER FRENCH ADVANCE.

London, Oct. 16.

A French communiqué states:—
We slightly progressed at night north of Sissonne.
North of Asfeld we checked a violent counter-attack, supported by numerous artillery.
In the region of St. Germain Mont and south-west of Reims we captured the village of Aef.

PROGRESS BY THE ALLIES.

AMERICANS CAPTURE GRANDPRE.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUCCESSES IN BELGIUM.

London, Oct. 16.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Americans have captured Grandpre. South-west of Lille and west of Carvin the enemy is retreating and also in immediately west of Lille, where we reached the outskirts of Haubertin.

In Flanders, we captured Huelste and Bavielove.

ENEMY'S WASTAGE OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

BEGINNING TO TELL.

London, Oct. 18.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—
Though the Germans have so far conducted an enforced retirement with considerable skill, their wastage of men and material is beginning to tell seriously as the rapidity of the development of the Belgian drive testifies. Throughout is surrounded.

The whole situation is so liquid that the infantry advance at many places has been broken up into detached forces. The material captured is colossal.

POLISH NATIONAL ARMY RECOGNISED BY BRITAIN.

London, Oct. 17.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Government has recognised the Polish National Army as an autonomous Allied co-belligerent.

FRENCH 'AOK' KILLED.

Dover, Oct. 15.

A message from Berlin says the French airmen M. Gervais was killed on the 15.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED POSITION.

AN Expert on Diesel and Crude Oil Engines with many years experience as Testing and Chief Engineer, recently arrived from Europe, seeks position within 3 days.

Reply to
RASMUSSEN,
c/o DANISH CONSULATE,
Hongkong, Oct. 15, 1918.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Noon on SATURDAY the 19th of October, 1918.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1918.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S
LEAGUE.

Nov. 2nd.—SATURDAY—Nov. 2nd.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR under the Auspices of the above League, will be held by kind permission in the grounds of Government House, on SATURDAY, November 2nd.

Hongkong, Oct. 4, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET.

Cannot be excelled with dried or fresh stewed fruit
COULOMMIER CHEESE,
COTTAGE CHEESE,
Nourishing and ideal food
DEVONSHIRE CREAM
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablets on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location.

ALL Modern Trains Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System, throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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"VICTORIA," J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
24a Des Voeux Road Central,
Telephone No. 2567.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

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JUST ARRIVED.

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MUSIC CO., LTD.

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ORIENTAL PRODUCE
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NEW YORK,
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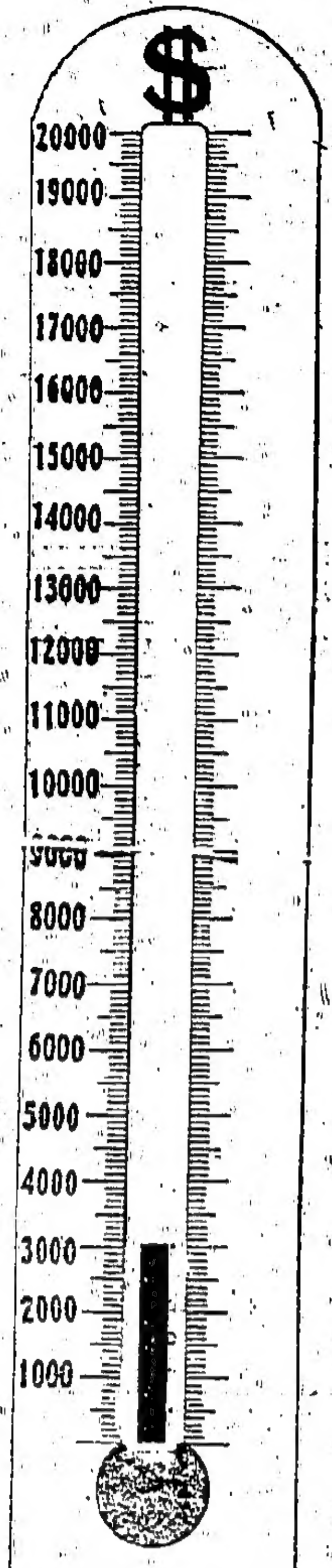
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings,
HONGKONG.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

21, Collyer Quay, Singapore.
Sole Agents for the Straits Settlements and F.M.S.
Messrs. J. H. B. & Co., Ltd., 21, Collyer Quay, Singapore.

INTIMATIONS

LADY MAY'S
ROSE FUND

Subscriptions received LAST YEAR by Lady May's Rose Fund amounted to \$13,861.00 and it is hoped that subscriptions this year will exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the newspapers and the thermometer altered to show the amount received to date. It is hoped that residents in the ports of South China, who will be unable to visit Hongkong on "OUR DAY", will avail themselves of this opportunity to subscribe to the Fund through this medium. All subscribers will receive a special note.

Subscriptions should be addressed
LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND,
Government House,
Hongkong.



Fighting Our Battles.

You have been saved this frightful work. Don't save your dollars, but spare a few for those poor fellows over there and buy

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society
WAR BOND TICKETS

31st December, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at All Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

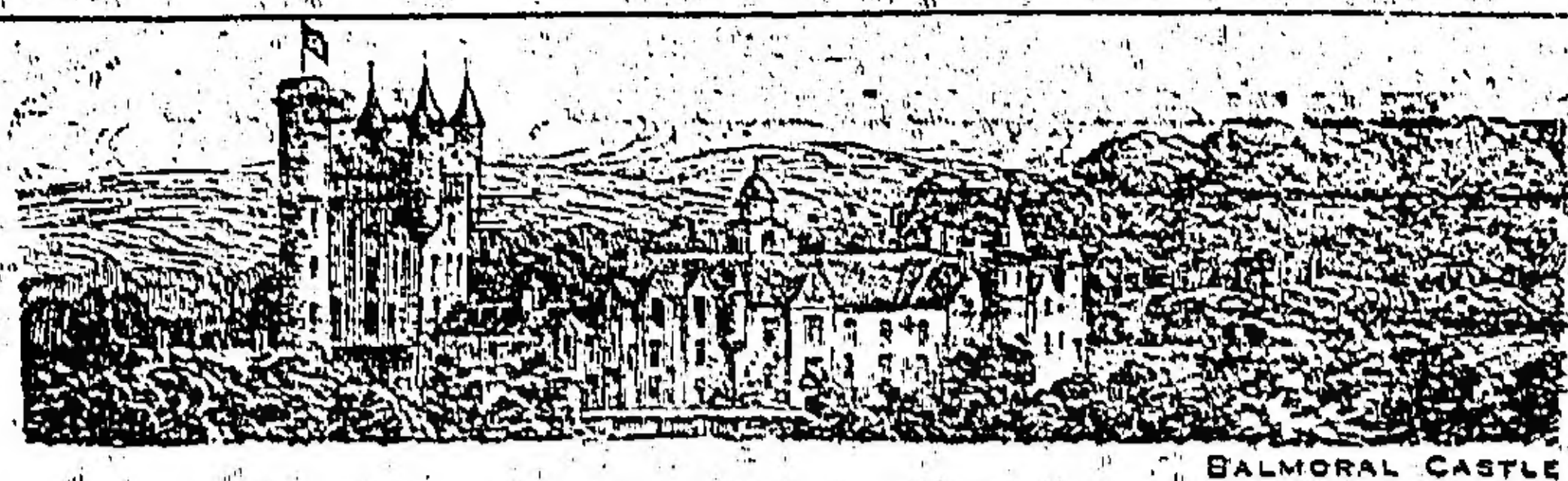
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).

HING LUNG ST. PHONE 61.

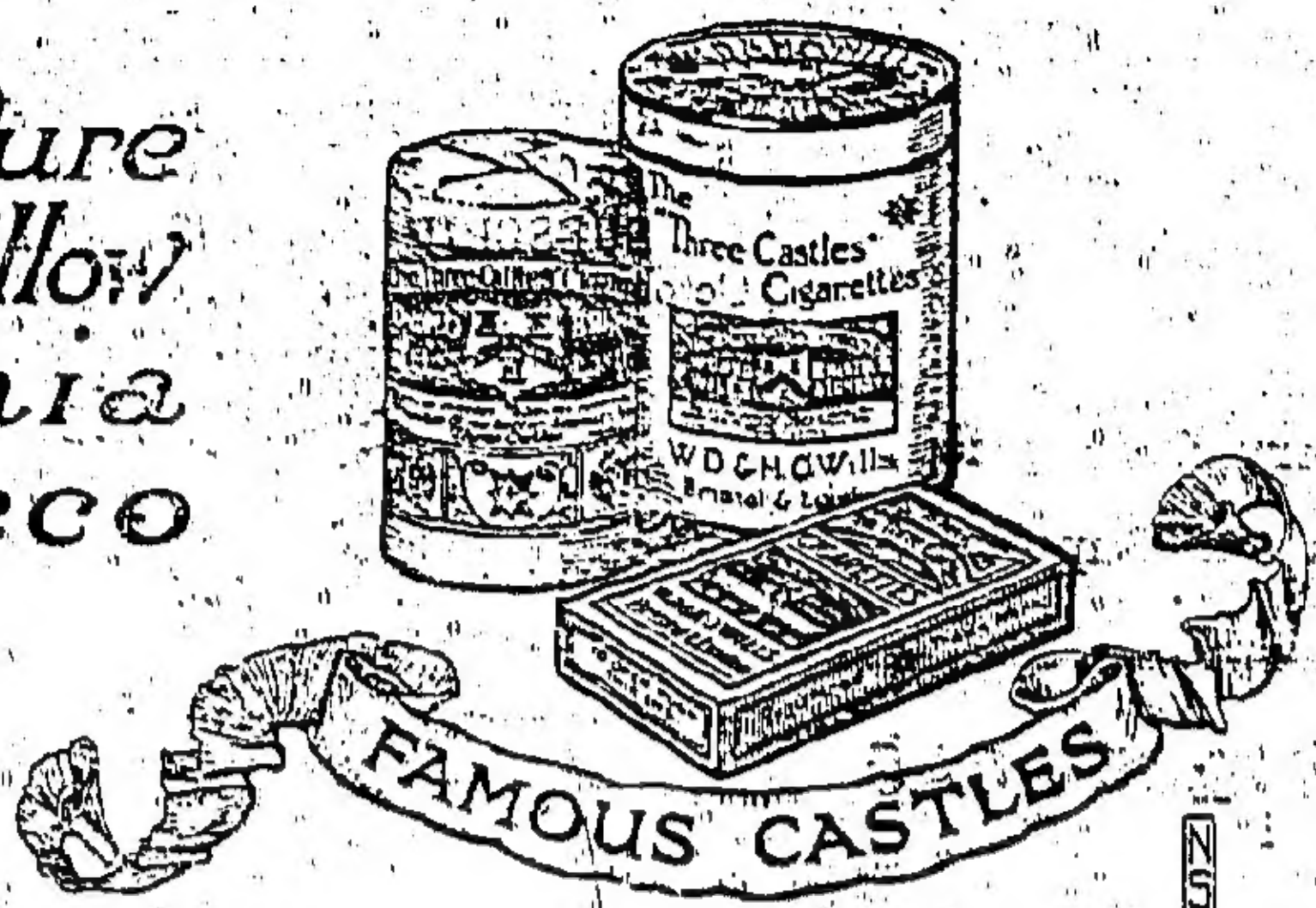
FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

25, Morrison Hill Road.



Just Pure
Rich Mellow
Virginia
Tobacco



The
"Three Castles"
Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

This advertisement is issued by The British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

FAREWELLS TO MR. AND MRS.
W. G. DARBY.

"NEARLY 30 YEARS IN THE
COUNTRY."

A correspondent, writing from British North Borneo, sends to the Straits Times an interesting account of the series of farewells accorded to the Hon. Mr. W. G. Darby, and Mrs. Darby, on the eve of their departure from British North Borneo where for nearly 30 years Mr. Darby had placed at the disposal of the Government his knowledge of local affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Darby are well-known in Hongkong and the accounts will be read by many friends here with interest. The appreciation in which Mr. Darby was held was first voiced in the Legislative Council by the Governor, Sir James Blundell, and then the several functions which took place testified to the popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Darby, which culminated in a farewell dinner, which was held in the Sandakan Club on August 23.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Barnard, president, and covered were laid for 50 people. He read the following telegram, which had been received from Jesselton, viz.: "Please express at the dinner for the following their regret at being unable to be present and their regret at the departure of Mr. Darby and Mrs. Darby. We all join in wishing them good health and happiness: Boyer, Young, Byng, Wood, Dirige, Macdonald, Wakeford, Hill, Thompson, Maxwell, Woolley, Fryke, Walker, Rowan, Moysey, Fraser."

MR. DARBY'S WORK.

The message elicited a round of applause from the company. After the chairman had proposed "The King," Mr. Frank E. Lessa rose to give the toast of the evening "The Guests," and he delivered a speech which was freely punctuated with applause. When he looked round the table he saw a large number of comparatively new comers, residents here of a mere ten or fifteen years, so he felt that before proposing the health of Mr. and Mrs. Darby he would do well to review the ancient history of Borneo from those days when Mr. Darby first arrived here. In September, 1889, some 29 years ago, when certainly none of the ladies and few of the men present were even born, Mr. Darby arrived here to take up position in the China Borneo Co., which was then in its youth and prospering exceedingly during the tobacco boom which was then in full swing. Mr. Darby soon became manager of the company but towards the end of 1893, when the tobacco boom had collapsed, he returned to Hongkong for a year, returning to Sandakan in December, 1894, when he took up his former position with the China Borneo Co. and commenced in general business on his own account. In 1899 Mr. Darby became a member of the Legislative Council, and thus has for nearly twenty years placed at the disposal of Government a knowledge of local affairs, a business training, and an experience of finance of which successive Governments have been keen to avail themselves, and the value of which they have all readily acknowledged.

The year 1910 only he taken as the most eventful one in Mr. Darby's career for in July of that year his business had collapsed and he had to leave the country.

found it necessary to establish the firm of Darby and Co., a name now becoming known throughout the Far East and respected everywhere, and in September of the same year he made the most successful purchase of his life in his marriage with Miss Beaton, our kind hostess for the last 18 years, Mrs. Darby. From those onwards things have gone well with Mr. Darby and all his ventures have continued to grow apace. In 1903 he amalgamated the China Borneo Co. with the Borneo Hardwood Co. forming the present prosperous China Borneo Co., and in May this year came the culminating event with the absorption of Darby and Co. by the powerful firm of Harrison and Crossfield, whose advice as they Borneo for this purpose is at once a high tribute to Mr. Darby's business qualities and a compliment to this country as being well worth their attention.

Dr. Darby's success is due firstly to his personality, to that genial courtesy with which he meets everyone, to his promptitude in business, to the strenuous way in which he has worked from dawn to dusk at night, for long hours and with few holidays, and above all to that keen sense of personal honour and rectitude which has led everyone to trust him.

Such qualities as these would have enabled a man to succeed in any country, and it is not to be wondered at that they have brought Mr. Darby to his present prosperity.

RAMUSSEN.

Mr. Darby, who received a great ovation on rising to respond, thanked the company for their kindness in entertaining his wife and self, and said how touched and gratified they both were for all the kind and flattering things said of them. They both felt a deep regret at leaving all their Borneo friends, and hoped that they would remember that there would always be a "Borneo welcome" waiting in England for any of them whenever they came. He had made his home, Mr. Darby then said, that at the end of a career in Borneo of 29 years it was only natural to look back, and to compare things as they are now with things as they were then. Of course, there were practically none of the old faces to be seen, but he was glad to recognize Captain Griffin, the senior member of the Sandakan Club, who was a Captain when he (Mr. Darby) was very small fry. How well he remembered Captain Griffin's terrible voice!

Mr. Darby then dwelt on the changes which had taken place in Sandakan and

on its future development. The function passed off with great success. On the following morning Mr. and Mrs. Darby took their departure by steamer, being seen off by crowds of all nationalities. And so, adds our correspondent, "widely respected and equally widely loved, Mr. and Mrs. Darby passed out from the active life of this country to the strident salutations of the steamers in port, with tears in their eyes, and sorrow in their hearts."

LACQUE AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Immediate action is being taken by the Labour party on the right of women to become Members of Parliament. A National Conference of Women, to be held in London on October 15 and 16 to consider the whole question of women's civil and political rights and responsibilities. Not only will a demand be made that the Government should introduce and pass through both Houses a Bill enabling women to sit in Parliament, but urgent matters of social reconstruction will be dealt with. The delegation will be on a broad basis.

BEE LORE.

No other living insect has such a literature as the bee, yet a Government Committee is to take up the study of bees. A Home paper, "Bee Lore" was an ancient when Aristotle dealt with the subject; the song of the hive is the theme of Virgil's fourth Georgics; and it long occupied Pliny. In later days Beaumont, of the thirteenth century, gave us a classic on the subject; Huber, the blind Swiss, led the way for Darwin and Avebury; and Masterlinek. Now, after 2,000 years, we are to attempt finality in the search, and to give for the benefit of the queen bee what Pasteur did for the silk worm.

Wounded officers and soldiers who become prisoners of war will be permitted to count the period spent in captivity towards the award of service chevrons, states the Army Council.

LITTLE BODIES AND
BIG PAINS.

TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS
THROUGH BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

The misery and pain that many babies suffer through teething time is expressed eloquently enough in fits of pitiful crying, fever, refusal of food and diarrhoea—or perhaps constipation. Baby's Own Tablets—guaranteed to contain no opiates and to be perfectly harmless—act like magic, relieve pain, comfort baby and give rest to the mother, while teething progresses without tears.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are safe and pleasant for the youngest infant and the growing child. Besides being so helpful during the teething period they remove constipation, allay feverishness, cure colic, indigestion and worms.

Obtainable from chemists, also at 6d. each the vial, post free from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Beach Street, Shanghai.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

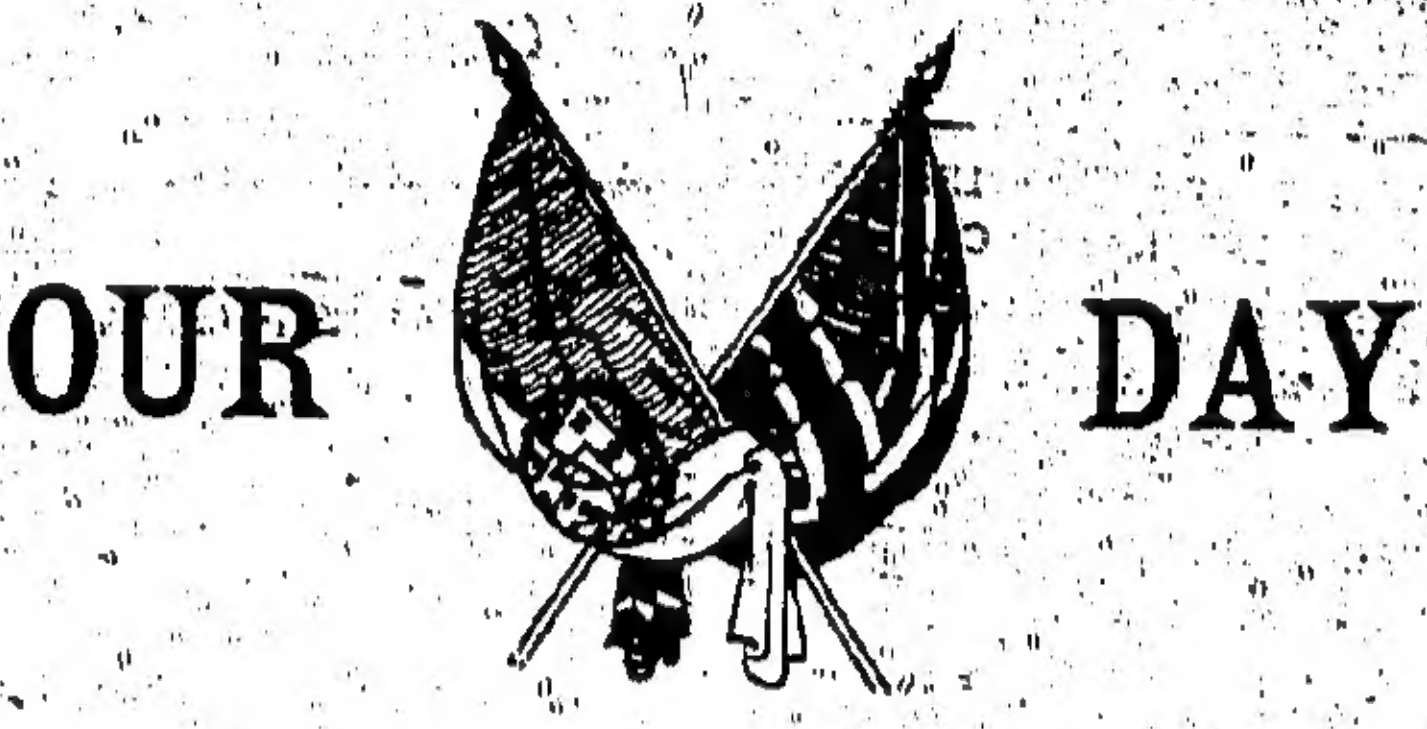
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery



Thursday, 24th October.

ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS

GATES OPEN AT 7.30 P.M.

RAFFLES

AT THE

PORTUGUESE STALL.

RAFFLE of Dodge Motor Car at the Portuguese Stall. Tickets NOW on sale 1 cent to \$12.


RAFFLE for special prizes, tickets \$1 each.

RAFFLE for 1,500 prizes kindly presented by the Portuguese Community. Tickets 20 cents each.

The BAND of the Portuguese Philharmonic Society will play throughout the evening.

REFRESHMENTS.

FOR
FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY
DRINK



**HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK**

MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND FLAVORFUL. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth will prevent fatigue and restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BEDFORD, ENGLAND

統The Wing On Co. 永安有限公司



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Codes used
Bentley's
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A. 1. Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT)

SATURDAY,

the 18th October, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ico House Street.

Ten Pieces, each 10 yards double width, FINEST EMBROIDERED DRESS MATERIAL (Organic Flouncings) Direct from Switzerland.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 12, 1918. 834

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. F. W. Smith & Co., Chartered, to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

the 19th October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ico House Street.

A large and valuable consignment of TABLE LINEN, DRAWN THREAD WORK, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.

These Articles are of exceptional value equal to the best convent work, being made of high-class material with exquisite modern designs in Richelieu cut work and drawn thread embroideries. Comprising:—

Double Bedsprad of heavy Irish linen with Richelieu style medallions, a large variety of beautifully embroidered Irish linen Tea Cloths and Tea Serviettes, Tea Cloths and Serviettes of the Mosaic Work, only produced by this firm, Exceptional quality Ladies' Underwear, including exquisite designs in Silk, Lawn and Long Cloth Night Dresses, (Empire and other styles), Envelope Chemises and Combinations of latest patterns, also a fine assortment of Petticoat Flouncings hand-embroidered, fine voile and lawn Blouses, Collars, &c., &c.

A quantity of best quality Shanlee Silk (heavy pongee), Coloured Crepe de Chine for dresses, A quantity of superior quality Long-cloth in 12 yds. lengths, A quantity of fine Nainsook in 12 yds. lengths, &c., &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view from Friday, the 18th inst. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 5, 1918. 838

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT)

TUESDAY,

the 22nd Oct., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ico House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS-MOUNTED AND TEAKWOOD DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Slideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Gallery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood furniture, including large Blackwood "crown" Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkoan and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

PIANO by John Brinsmead & Sons, London.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 17, 1918. 842

THE COLONIAL BUDGET.

DEBATE IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

THE HON. MR. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak said: Sir, referring to the estimates for the year 1919 it cannot fail to have struck any of the unofficial members—and I know it has not failed to do so—that the salaries of Government officials almost throughout the Service are inadequate. That this is recognised by the Government is proved more or less by the fact by the constant use of the words "duty pay," which is added to the salaries and which, I conclude, is given by the Government because the Government recognises that the salary given is insufficient. Be that as it may, we all think that the time has come for a revision of salaries on modern lines and in tune with the expenses of the day. Under "Administration" we should like to see an item included for the provision of a good motor-car for Government House. The day has gone past when you might expect visitors to these shores with their somewhat antiquated method of Government House chairs, and, in keeping with the spirit of the hour, we should like to see a first-class car provided as part of the equipment of Government House. And, if it is not out of place to mention it, we should be pleased if Government House was brought more up to date in the matter of furniture. It is probable that in the course of the coming days, at the close of the war, distinguished visitors will pass more frequently through Hongkong than has been the case in the past, and these things are things which tend to make Hongkong more attractive and more desirable.

Under the head of "Education," the report of the Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the teaching in English Government schools, which was laid before this Council in May of last year, contained the following criticism with regard to the Saiyungpun school:—

"It is a most unsuitable situation, being between two busy roads on a very narrow site. . . . The accommodation is insufficient and cannot be extended. We recommend a new school should be built on a more suitable site."

Now, Sir, I have looked in vain in the Estimates for any indication that the new school which was unanimously suggested by that Committee has been in any sense provided for, in the Estimates for 1919 or even that the temporary accommodation which has been in existence in the shape of two huts since ever since 1912 should, in case a site cannot be found immediately, be replaced by a permanent building more suitable for teaching. I visited this school with my hon. friend who represents the Justices of the Peace only a few days ago, and I have no hesitation in saying that the makeshift in which education is carried on in that school are not suitable and are resented by Chinese parents. I think provision should be made for rebuilding the school, or for the alteration of the present structure. The school is known to be doing well, and it is crowded. You are turning away scholars because you cannot accommodate them, and attempts are made to persuade them to attend other schools, but the scholars prefer to go to this one. In connection with the same question I would suggest that the grade of this school, in justice to the Headmaster, should be raised to the same grade as that of the E.H. Kallor School, because at the present time you have a master teaching a considerably larger number of boys at a smaller salary.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT: You mean the grade of salary?

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: Yes, I presume the grade of the school influences the salary.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT: The schools are of exactly the same grade.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: My hon. friend the senior unofficial member for the time being has touched on the necessity for making some provision for the sons and daughters of Europeans who, owing to existing circumstances, are unable to send their children home for education. That there is likely to be a more or less permanent and growing population of this character is a fact that cannot be denied, and that we must provide for their education equally cannot be denied. Whether it should take the form of an assisted school, such as my hon. friend recommended, or whether there should be provided a thoroughly up-to-date Central school, where a finished education can be given to boys and girls such as would fit them for after-life, is a matter which, I submit, deserves the very serious consideration of the Government.

Under Public Works Extraordinary I am glad to find at least a sum of money in the estimates for the improvement of the "Lunatic Asylum," which has long been a disgrace to the Colony. I could have wished that this had been part of a larger scheme to improve the whole of the Hospital system. I have already dwelt on the unsuitability of the present Hospital, and my hon. friend who represents the Justices of the Peace has dealt with the value of the site from the building point of view and has suggested the removal of the Hospital to a more suitable site from the health point of view. That the present Hospital can hardly be regarded as curative from the European point of view cannot be denied. I should like, also, to see some reference to development in connection with Victoria Hospital. The questions which I asked some months ago in Council received replies which were, I considered, eminently satisfactory, and I had hoped that the questions would have borne fruit in some way in the estimates this year. The Hospital was originally intended for Europeans, and it certainly was intended so far as I can trace the original meaning of it, for taking in maternity cases. For a very considerable time past, these cases have been denied entrance, and I submit that the Victoria is not fulfilling the intention of the people who supplied the funds in the first place, or achieving the object which it might achieve in connection with the public health. I propose, unless the Government sees its way to deal with this matter, to ask for a Committee of inquiry into the whole question.

Under the heading of "Roads," I would like to offer congratulations to the Government upon the remarkable progress made on this side of the Island in improving the roads for motor traffic. Last year I criticised sharply, and I think, with justice—the money spent on land on the other side at the expense of the improvements on this side. Since that time an energetic policy has been pursued, and there has been a remarkable development in the road improvement between here and Deepwater Bay, upon which, on behalf of the unofficial members, I beg to tender hearty congratulations to the Government. In the Estimates for the same subject I do not notice any reference to the road from the Dairy Farm to Aberdeen Dock, a part of which is still very dangerous. I hope in the coming year it will be possible to provide such improvements as will make the whole of that road in good condition.

HIS EXCELLENCY: You are referring to the portion of the road beyond the Dairy Farm?

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: Beyond the Dairy Farm down to Aberdeen Dock. We hope, also, that Kennedy Road will shortly be open to motor cars, or if the whole of it cannot be opened, that at least the first part of it will be, in view of the fact that very shortly it will be the terminus of the Peak Tramway for some months to come.

I come now, Sir, to consideration of "Charitable Services" and the grants-in-aid to charitable institutions, and I would suggest, Sir, that votes towards the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals be increased from \$800 to \$1,000. The Hospital is doing excellent work and is in need of funds, and in view of the work it is doing, I submit that it should receive larger support than it gets from this Government.

In considering these funds I was somewhat astonished to find \$15,000 allocated in the Estimates to German charitable institutions. Of course, that can only refer, I presume, to the fact that it is intended to carry on work which was taken over from German institutions such as the Hildesheim Mission for the Blind and the Berlin Foundling House. All this be the case I am amazed that the Government should use the term "German" in connection with it, seeing how offensive that word is to all right-thinking persons. It would have been better to put it in as a vote of \$15,000 in support of charitable institutions taken over from Germans.

My last criticism deals with the "Widows and Orphans' Fund." I think the Government must be aware of the extreme dissatisfaction that seems to exist throughout the Civil Service in connection with this Fund, and therefore I am sure it will be prepared to deal sympathetically with what I have to say. As far as I can make out from the Estimates, the sum of \$33,900 was estimated as the revenue, and the outgoings for pensions were \$27,000, which leaves a profit for the year 1918 of \$6,900. That, I presume, it is intended to use as a reserve fund. As far as I am aware, this Fund began in 1891. Four per cent. was taken from the salaries of all Civil Servants and six per cent. was added by the Government. In 1918, by order of the Secretary of State, the Fund was taken over by the

Government and administered, and since that time the six per cent. has not been credited to the Fund. I speak open to correction. I mention these matters because I have had deputation after deputation during the last six months upon this subject, and if the Government is not aware of the very great suspicion that exists in connection with the administration of the Fund, the Government is not doing its duty. The Government, by this time the compulsory deductions enforced and the six per cent. Government addition would have grown now to something like a million dollars or over, with the result that the pensions to individuals would be on a very much higher ration than at present. Further, there is a very considerable grievance at the fact that a bachelor has to pay into this Fund, willy nilly, and if he dies a bachelor he retains no part of the compulsory reduction, which is a neat injustice.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT: (Hear, hear.) Hon. Mr. Holyoak: On behalf of the Civil Servants I ask for a full statement and explanation of the present position, which seems to me to call for a very full investigation. If the Government requires a revaluation of the Fund, a Committee of inquiry should be formed to revise the whole matter.

HON. MR. HO FOOK.

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook said: Sir—I rise to endorse the remarks of the honourable member representing the Chamber in reference to the Saiyungpun School and the salary of its Headmaster. I wish at the same time to touch upon the question of vernacular education in this Colony. At the beginning of 1917, in order to meet a long-felt and much-needed want, the Confucian Society, supported by the generosity of certain Chinese gentlemen, opened a number of free Chinese schools in different parts of the Colony for the education of the children of those who would otherwise be unable, through poverty, to send them to school. Mr. Lau Chu-puk, in his capacity as President of the Society, represented the matter to the Government, and asked that the schools be brought under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. Although the representation was made as far back as March 1917, I am sorry that no provision for this very necessary expenditure has been made in the Estimates now before us. It is no exaggeration to say that the children of the Chinese labouring class to-day have smaller chances of receiving even an elementary education in their own language than those of a decade or so ago when, as some of you may remember, the Government maintained a number of free Chinese schools. There must be thousands of children here whose fathers belong to this class, and who are British-born subjects; and the State owes them the duty of giving them at least an elementary vernacular education so as to enable them to become useful members of society. I am therefore strongly of the opinion which, I know, is shared by the leading members of the Chinese Community, that the Government should re-establish free vernacular schools, and assist those free Chinese schools which owe their existence to private enterprise, by bringing them under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. If it is now too late to make provision for the latter in the Estimates for next year, I suggest that a supplementary vote be taken as soon as possible.

Arising out of the consideration of the estimated expenditure under "Law and Order," I desire to make some suggestions for the suppression of serious crimes in the Colony. Murders, armed robberies, cutting and wounding, and burglaries seem to be on the increase, and I think that the number of such offences can best be reduced by stronger measures being taken to prevent the smuggling of arms into Hongkong, and the unlawful possession of deadly weapons. Some measure of success might be achieved in this direction if notices in English and Chinese warning passengers against infringement of the Arms Ordinance were posted up on board the steamers calling at this port. I have no doubt that owners and agents of such steamers would gladly co-operate with the Government in this matter.

In the case of persons who are known to the Authorities to be undesirable and without regular employment, but who cannot for want of evidence be deported, the Government might take power to require them to furnish security for their future good behaviour, or, in default, to quit the Colony.

I am glad, Sir, that in your Budget speech you expressed appreciation of the good work done by the Police Reserve in supervising the search of passengers' baggage at the various wharves. Since they were put on this work some five months ago on the recommendation of a Committee on which I had the honour to serve, not a single complaint of "squeeze" against the searchers has come to notice. (Applause.) On behalf of my Chinese colleagues and myself as representing the Chinese Community, I desire here to record our grateful thanks.

HON. MR. H. W. BRID.

The Hon. Mr. Brid said: I wish to fully associate myself with the words which have fallen from my colleagues and to join in the con-

gratulation to the Government on the Budget which is now before us. I propose to make a few further remarks which the other officials may or may not agree with on several matters which I consider of great importance. I regret to see that the Government proposes to spend \$24,000 in additions to the Lunatic Asylum—a building which is totally unsuited for its purpose. Why these premises and the Government Civil Hospital have not been pulled down years ago is a mystery that I cannot explain—both these buildings are a standing disgrace to the Colony and I urge the Government to immediately take in hand the formation of a site for the erection of an up-to-date hospital and its attendant buildings which will be worthy of the Colony for years to come. I have suggested a site at Kennedy Town which together with the large lot to the eastward, at present occupied by a timber yard, presents great possibilities. It would be easily accessible for stretcher cases by motor ambulance, which means of conveyance ought, to my mind, to be adopted for the present hospital for outpatients and visitors by tram and harbour cases by launch. Before making my suggestion I consulted a well-known doctor who has had long connection with the hospital and the only objection he could see to the scheme was the fact that the slaughter house was close at hand. I submit that that building could be easily located elsewhere. If, however, the Government will not look with approval on this suggestion, I have another to make, viz. that when Morrison Hill is cut down to provide the filling for Praya East Reclamation, a large area be reserved there for the Hospital and the Asylum and I would further suggest that the site be kept slightly raised above the level of the surrounding buildings. This position, with a view over the harbour on one side and the Wong-nai-chong Valley on the other, would to my mind be a good alternative, though personally I consider "Kennedy Town" to be the better of the two. As, however, the Government finds that it must increase the accommodation of the existing asylum, I would ask them to provide a separate house for cases suffering from the effect of alcohol. On one of my visits as a Justice of the Peace I saw a man there suffering in that manner and he was placed in a ward with a lot of lunatics. I cannot imagine anything more likely to send anyone off his head than to find himself in such company. Surely, Sir, it cannot be right that such cases should be herded with those who are permanently insane. As regards the Praya East Reclamation, I would like the Government to see whether some scheme cannot be devised so that when the ground is built upon, a uniform design for houses on the front be agreed upon. I think that if a committee of architects were formed and a uniform type of design were drawn up, we should then have a fine front to display to the harbour instead of the ramshackle appearance which obtains on the Praya to the westward. I see the provision of the urgently-needed low market has been ignored in the Estimates. One would have thought that the ease put by the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board, was strong enough to ensure the necessary money being forthcoming for this much-needed accommodation without the matter having to be brought up again, and I think that those members, of whom my friend opposite is one, must be justly disappointed that after a Committee had been appointed to enquire into the matter and strong representations made, nothing has eventuated. Perhaps the member of the Board who asked for a fowl's paradise frightened the "Hon. Director of Public Works," as the estimate given for providing the necessary accommodation seems to bear no relation to the sort of place that is really wanted. \$50,000 would be ample for the purpose, and if, as estimated, a rental of \$800 a month can be realised, then it is a good financial transaction for Government. I would have liked to see a small sum allocated for the purpose of providing some better means of displaying the names of the streets in the Colony, particularly on the upper levels in the outlying districts. I have seen quite an artistic method of dealing with the subject carried out in combination with the lamp-posts. No one will dispute the fact, that the lamp-posts in the Colony are far from being things of beauty, and yet there is no reason why they should not be artistic, and with the name of the street worked in with passes to and fro, an effect can be obtained which is both pleasing and useful. I offer the suggestion to the Government in connection with the vote of \$12,000 which is partly for providing additional lamps. There is one other matter which I wish to say a few words about, viz. the housing problem. It was not to be expected that one would find anything in the Budget more directly relative to the subject than the provision of new roads opening up new areas for building purposes, because up to date no concrete proposals have been put forward and I have no doubt that the Govern-

(Continued on Page 7.)

INTIMATIONS

JUST A MOMENT

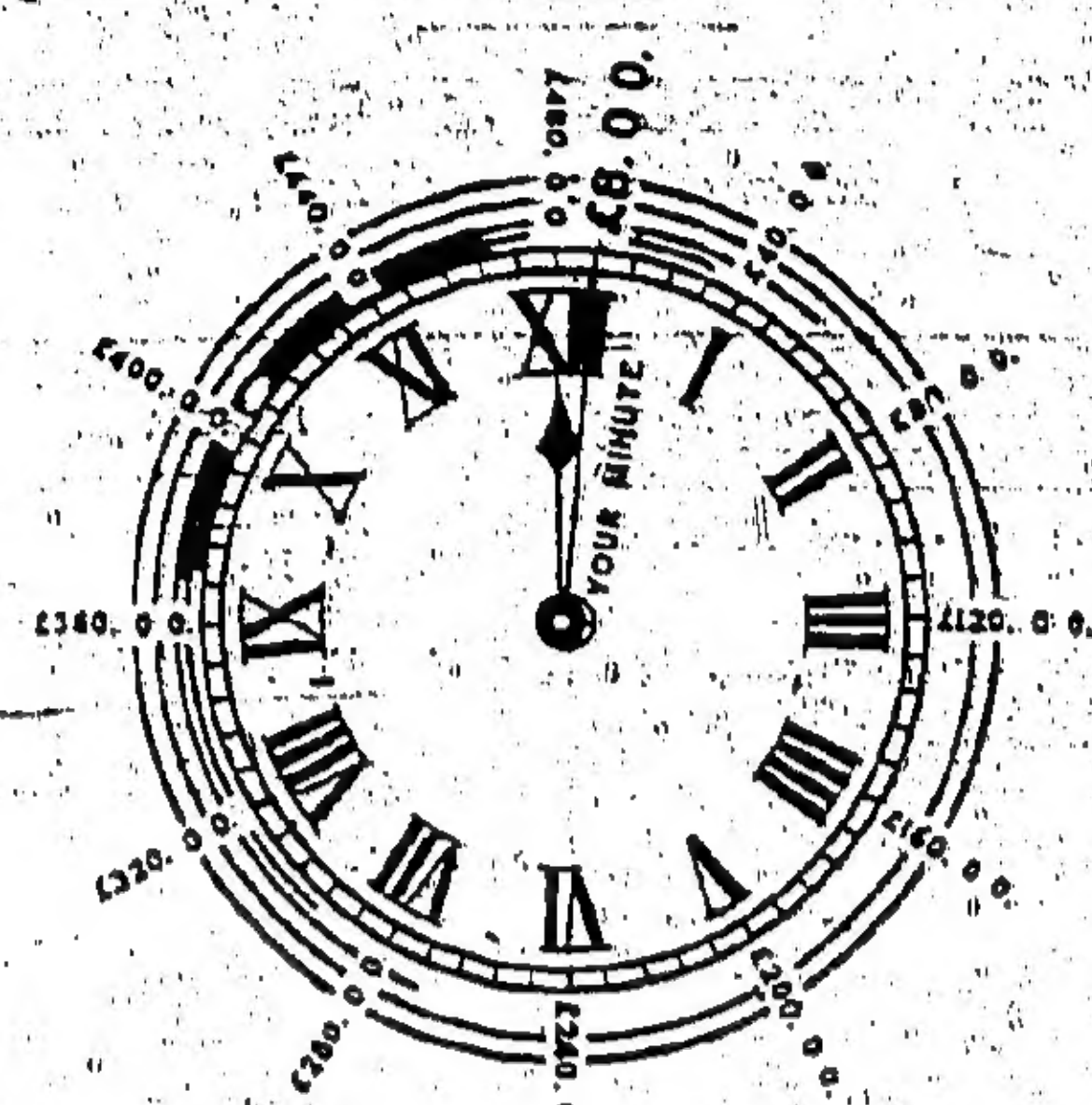
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You can be responsible for the whole of the Red Cross expenditure for one minute or half a minute.

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THINK! One hour represents a cost of \$480.0.0
One week " \$30,640.0.0
One year " \$2,451,840.0.0

Send "Your Minute" of \$8.0.0 to Lady May's Rose Fund, Government House.

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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

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PICTURES OF CHINESE LIFE AND SCENERY.

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To-day's Advertisements

AMERICAN RED CROSS ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the HONGKONG CHAPTER of the AMERICAN RED CROSS will be held at the "OUR DAY RED CROSS" on WEDNESDAY, October 23rd, at 5 P.M. At this meeting By-Laws will be adopted and a new Executive Committee will be elected.

S. E. HODGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1918. 846

GYMKHANA CLUB, SWEET

"OUR DAY RED CROSS"
TO BE RUN ON 24th OCTOBER.

25% of the Total Amount will be given without deduction for expenses to the "OUR DAY RED CROSS FUND" and the Remainder will be given as follows:—
70% to the Winner.
30% to the Second.
10% to the Third.

The Drawing will take place at the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB ROOMS, (Chater Road), at 5.30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd October. Subscribers are invited to be present.
The names of the donors of prizes and particulars of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes will be published in the morning papers of 24th October.
Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1918. 844

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VOLUNTEER"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VIA
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Shanghai Steamship Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Oct., 1918, will be subject to sale.
No fire insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
J. ORAM SHEPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1918. 845

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\$1.50 each.
TAKES WONDERFUL
PICTURE.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Chinese woman, aged 40, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour. She was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. C. Farbrother Mason's many friends in Hongkong will be interested to know that he has written to Mr. F. X. d'Almeida that he has just won the M.C.

A Chinese woman has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received on her head as a result of falling from a tram-car on Praya East.

A Japanese master mariner, named B. Nakano, aged 53, master of the s.s. "Yago Maru," died on board his ship on the high seas at 10.15 a.m. on the 18th instant. His body has been sent to the mortuary at Kennedy Town.

Subscriptions to Lady May's "Poet Fund" should be addressed to Government House. The fund will be open for a few days more and it is hoped those wishing to subscribe will do so at once. Each subscriber will be sent a special rose.

The subject of a compromise between North and South is still being discussed with much animation in political circles in Peking, and Liang Shih Yi is credited with being prepared with a Cabinet ready to carry his plans to this end into effect.

Many friends in Hongkong will regret to see that Mr. Jasper Clark has been killed at the front. Before the war Mr. Jasper Clark was in charge of one of the Departments of the Standard Oil Co.'s Office in Hongkong and socially he was very popular. He had seen a good deal of service at the front. Mr. Jasper Clark was a brother of Mrs. Gale, M.D., the Medical Officer of Health. He married not long ago at home.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

[The "China Mail" Service.]
THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FIASCO.

PEKING, Oct. 16.
To-day's efforts to elect a Vice-President failed owing, as before, to the absence of a quorum.

MANDATES BY THE PRESIDENT

PEKING, Oct. 16.
President Chu Kai-chang has issued two Mandates. The first orders the officials to protect the people and the second deals with brigandage.

EX-PRESIDENT'S WORK FOR PEACE.

PEKING, Oct. 16.
Ex-President Feng Kao Cheng is joining his predecessor, Li Yuan Hong, in forming an association for the purpose of promoting peace.

CHINESE POLITICS.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton communicates the following:—

In accordance with the Declaration passed by the two Houses of the National Assembly of the Republic of China at a joint session held in Canton, Oct. 3, 1918, the Military Government of the Republic of China, as from Oct. 10, 1918, exercises the functions and powers of the Cabinet and in accordance with Article 6 of the Presidential Election Law which reads: "The President shall be relieved from his duty at the expiration of his term of office. If at the end of the period the new President has not yet been elected, or having been elected be unable to be inaugurated as President, and the new Vice-President is also unable to act as President, the Cabinet shall exercise the functions and powers of the President." The Military Government now performs the functions and duties of the President until the day when the succeeding President shall have been elected.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila observatory at 7 p.m. yesterday:—
Cyclone or typhoon W. of Luzon, more than 100 miles distant, almost stationary.
Cyclone or typhoon S. of Guam, direction unknown.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN TIENTSIN.

FORMER HONGKONG RESIDENTS MURDERED.

A telegram has been received today by Mr. F. W. S. Evans, of Messrs. Caldwell, MacGregor & Co., stating that Mr. Gompert, the Company's representative in Tientsin, and his wife were murdered in their house last night, presumably by robbers.

Mr. and Mrs. Gompert will no doubt be remembered by some of the older residents in the Colony. Mr. Gompert having been in charge of Messrs. Caldwell, MacGregor & Co.'s branch here in 1908 for two years. He was transferred from Hongkong to Tientsin. The news will be received with horror and regret.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wolfe with being in illicit possession of 39 tins of opium in Wing Kut Street.

The defendant said the opium was entrusted to him by a friend. He was fined \$4,000 or eight months' hard labour, and the opium was ordered to be confiscated.

CRUELTY TO A PIGEON.

"The bird was already dying" said a Chinese youth employed in the Government Civil Hospital when charged before Mr. Wolfe with pulling out the feathers of a pigeon.

The Magistrate: If you were dying would you like some one to pull your hair?
The boy answered that he had no notion that a dying bird suffered pain. The Magistrate remarked that the boy should be civilized. He fined him \$5 or 12 days' hard labour.

DUMPING A DEAD BODY ON FORESHORE.

Two Chinese were charged with attempting to dump the body of a child on the foreshore near the sea-front at Shaukiwan without a death certificate or an order to bury it.
The defendants alleged that they were carrying the dead body of this child near the foreshore.
An Indian constable deposed that he and another constable while passing the defendants saw the dead body on the rocks on the sea-front. When the defendants saw them they ran in different directions. They were arrested.
Mr. Wolfe said he was satisfied that the defendants had attempted to dump the dead body on the seashore to save trouble. The first defendant was fined \$10 while the second defendant was discharged.

CRICKET.

C.C.C. v. H.K.C.C.

This friendly fixture will be played to-morrow on the H.K.C.C. ground at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent the C.C.C.—P. F. Ford, F. G. Thompson, B. W. Bradbury, G. M. Goodall, M. H. Abbas, U. M. Omar, K. E. Ramjahn, J. S. Graham, G. Manley, J. D. Norris and R. Bass.

ARMOUR FOR AMERICANS.

BEST HELMETS, SHIELDS AND BREASTPLATES USED IN DAYS OF OLD.

The War Department announces that expert armourers in the workshop of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York are modelling armour for the use of American soldiers in France. The armour includes helmets, shields and breastplates, and comprises all the best types used in ancient times.

CHILDREN'S COLDS.

WHY let the children rack their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with the best of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FAR EASTERN PAY ON SILVER PRICES.

At a recent meeting of the China Association, Mr. Anderson was well justified in drawing attention to what is undoubtedly a real grievance with regard to the pay of our consular, naval, and military services on the China stations. The Chinese Government itself is, of course, benefiting hugely from the rise in the value of silver. In exchange alone the combined Customs and Salt revenue in 1917 showed an increase over 1915 of £3,000,000 in sterling revenue, and with yet more favourable exchange this year more are now even better. But the fact that the Chinese dollar is now worth about 3s. 6d., as against about 1s. 9d. before the war, operates in quite the reverse way with the salaries paid by the British Government to their own men serving on the China stations, since these are reckoned in sterling and paid out there in dollars, so that only 65 dollars go to the pound. Last year the Treasury was induced to give some relief to a situation which meant that only half the nominal salaries were being paid—or, if the increased cost of living on China was taken into consideration, hardly more than quarter-pay. The Government then arranged to bear about half the loss in exchange. But this does not go very far. It is believed that, as regards the consular and diplomatic pay, an inter-departmental Committee has now agreed that further revision is necessary, but that difficulties still stand in the way of doing anything more for the naval and military services. The whole position is eminently unsatisfactory, and what seems particularly curious is that it was understood that the Hongkong Government had offered to bear the whole burden of the loss in exchange incurred by our naval and military services for the duration of the war, but that this offer was and still is declined from home. When we consider the war bonuses that have been distributed here, this treatment is certainly remarkable.—Times.

CONCESSIONS TO CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The London and China Express says:—In reference to the grievance with regard to the pay of our Consular, Naval, and Military officers serving on the China stations, to which attention was recently drawn in these columns, we now learn that salaries of Consular officers have been raised and arrangements made for reducing the loss on exchange. Salaries of Consular-General and Consuls have been increased by £106 a year, those attaching to the office of Vice-Consul by £75, while assistants and students' salaries are raised by £50 a year. As regards the loss on exchange, it has been agreed that officers in receipt of a salary of £300 or less shall draw the whole of it at the rate of 2s. to the dollar. Those with salaries exceeding £300 will be able to draw £300 at the rate of 2s., and one-half of the excess over that figure at 2s. to the dollar. Allowances granted to officers in lieu of quarters can also be drawn at the rate of 2s. Representations on the subject have several times been made by the China Association, which have doubtless been instrumental in helping to secure the relief now given.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO TO CHINA.

Mgr. Pietro Pisani, who is to be appointed Papal Nuncio to China, in place of Mgr. Petrelli, has lived for years in Rome, says a London contemporary, and is at present a member of the Consistorial Congregation. He has charge of the Branch dealing with emigration. The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, publishes an article demonstrating the totally different mission entrusted to the Papal Nuncio in China, if one is appointed, from that of the French Minister there. The Nuncio's task is entirely spiritual, while the task of the Minister is only temporal. Thus the field of action of the Nuncio is entirely distinct from that of the Minister, and they would not interfere with each other, so that it is impossible to maintain that the nunciature will annual or diminish the rights and privileges enjoyed by France, owing to the preponderance of the Catholic missions entrusted to her by the Franco-Chinese Treaty of Tientsin, 1858. On the contrary, the Nuncio will support with all his forces France's intervention in favour of Catholics, enjoying on the latter that they should address themselves exclusively to the French representative for protection in material questions. Therefore from the co-operation of the Nuncio with the French Minister great advantages will accrue both for the Catholic Church and for France.

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

DIPHTHERIA is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighbourhood children that have colds should be kept at home and off the street until recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they will not have to remain at home long. It also cleans out the culture bed, which form in a child's throat when it has a cold, and minimizes the risk of contracting infectious diseases. The sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

DISCUSSED WITH UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT said: It will be convenient, I think, to make a short statement at this meeting of the Legislative Council regarding certain matters that have been the subject of discussion between the Government and Honourable Unofficial Members during the year.

In January last information was requested regarding the organization and pay of the Police Force, the Fire Brigade and the preventive staff of the Department of Imports and Exports, and at a later date Honourable Unofficial Members submitted to the Government a list of recommendations which was discussed at a meeting held on the 28th of May.

The question of the rates of pay in the Police Force has been settled temporarily by the grant of a ten per cent allowance, while the question of the rate at which pensions should be granted is still under consideration and I hope will shortly be decided.

The next matter was the organization of the Fire Brigade both as regards personnel and equipment. The efficiency of the volunteer portion of the brigade has been increased by relieving the men of certain other duties, which they had been performing. Additions have been made to the equipment including two powerful motor pumping engines that have been ordered from America. It has for a long time been recognized that the present site of the Fire Station in Victoria is too cramped and that a station is required at Kowloon. A suitable site in Victoria is already in possession of the Government, and it is probable that a good site can be found on Crown Land in Kowloon.

After the murder of Sergeant Glendinning at Tai O Honourable Unofficial Members endorsed the recommendations made by the jury at the Coroner's enquiry, and asked certain questions as to the patrolling of the waters of the Colony and the visits of inspection made to outstations. The Government replied as follows:—

(a) The practice of having two European Officers at Tai O was interrupted owing to the war. It was proposed to resume it at once. It was not considered that the Cheung Chau Station or any of the Police Stations on the mainland were so isolated as to require the presence of two European Police constantly stationed there. Circumstances had arisen and might again arise rendering the presence of two or more European Police at a station necessary.

(b) Enquiry was being made as to the possibility of obtaining the necessary telephone material. It has since been ascertained that the material can be got from Japan, and the work of linking up the island stations with the mainland is now in hand.

(c) It was not considered necessary to provide at any of the four island stations a steam of motor launch, as the expense would be out of all proportion to the usefulness of the craft. Four Police launches were employed in the patrol of the waters of the Colony beyond the limits of the harbour. The island stations were visited by patrol launches some fifteen or sixteen times a month. Details of visits of inspection by Police Officers were supplied.

Honourable Unofficial Members, in reply, recorded their unanimous opinion that Cheung Chau was of sufficient importance to render it advisable that a second European Police Officer should be stationed there. The Government has not found itself in a position to give effect to their wishes.

In July Mr. Lau Chu-pak requested that provision might be made for the application of the Grant Code system to the vernacular schools subsidised and managed by the Confucian Society, as the schools were supplying a distinct want. Arrangements have accordingly been made for the giving of a grant to the 18 Tung Wa Schools. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking those Chinese gentlemen who have so generously contributed to the support of these schools.

A number of other questions have also been under discussion in the course of the year between the Government and the Unofficial Members, as, for instance, the housing scheme for Civil Servants and the choice of a site for the European Young Men's Christian Association building.

THE MENINGITIS EPIDEMIC.

THE EXPERT'S REPORT.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council a lengthy Report on the outbreak of Meningitis, by First Lieut. Peter K. Olitsky, M.R.C., U.S.A., of the Rockefeller Institute, was laid on the table.

His Excellency said: I do not think on this occasion to deal in any exhaustive way with the very interesting and instructive report written by Lieut. Olitsky as a result of his investigations of the outbreak of epidemic meningitis in Hongkong in the early part of this year which has been laid before you to-day. I think, however, that Honourable Members will agree that the Colony is indebted to Lieut. Olitsky for the painstaking care with which he studied during quite a short period, conditions entirely new to him with the result that he has been able to give some very practical advice as to how this threat to the Public Health may best be met. The portion of the report that will appeal most strongly to the ordinary reader is that contained on pages 7 to 10, namely, the course of the epidemic and the factors contributing to its dissemination, especially the facts as regards overcrowding on pages 9 and 10. I feel sure that Honourable Members will realise what the work entailed quite apart from the expenditure, would amount to. The task of correcting the errors of the past will, however, have to be faced if the community is to be protected against epidemic of serious disease. In this connection I would direct attention to the interesting comparison on page 16 of the report between the overcrowding in Hongkong and Canton and to the statement in paragraph (1) of the summary on page 21 that the greater number of cases developed in cold weather as compared with hot weather is due to overcrowding becoming greater in cold weather, and not to any effect of cold weather on the meningococcus. The recommendations made by Lieut. Olitsky have, of course, been carefully considered. Steps have been taken to prepare the serum for the treatment of epidemic meningitis and in the quantity suggested. As regards the treatment of the patient, it will require careful and continuous persuasion to get the serum used; and in the event of an epidemic every effort will be made to provide the patient with methods of Western treatment, including the use of serum. The prevention of pharyngeal infections and influenza can only be effectively achieved by keeping the individual in the best possible state of health, and (what is more difficult, in fact at present practically impossible) to avoid overcrowding.

The employment of masks could only be resorted to in special circumstances, as in hospitals for example. Prophylactic vaccination as a method of prevention is still in the stage of enquiry. During the epidemic this year a leaflet was drawn up and translated into Chinese dealing with certain efficacious measures capable of being easily carried into effect, but it was not distributed. Should there unhappily be a return of the disease in epidemic form, this method of propaganda, in conjunction with oral advice, would probably be the most effective way of educating the population. There I will leave the report for the present, and I feel sure that Honourable Members will wish to record their sense of the obligation this Colony is under to the Rockefeller Institute for the valuable assistance rendered by it in this matter.

SONS OF CHINA MISSIONARIES.

IN THE CASUALTIES.

Lieut. Findlay M'Fadyen, Ross, M.C., Royal Scots (killed), was the younger son of the late Rev. John Ross, D.D., and of Mrs. Ross, 12, Marshall Crescent, Edinburgh, and formerly of Mukden, North China. He was a Watsonian, a forestry student, and was 25 years of age. He gained the Military Cross in 1916.

Lieut. Roderick O. Corderoy, Royal Field Artillery, attached Royal Air Force, M.C. (killed in a flying accident), was the elder son of Dr. Roderick MacDonald, of Wuchow, and of Mrs. MacDonald, of Scotch Gardens, Edinburgh. Born in China, he received his education at the Royal High School, Edinburgh, and had nearly completed his Arts (Honours) course when war broke out. Being in the Edinburgh Officers' Training Corps, and saw service in Gallipoli and France with the R.F.A. In March 1917 he volunteered as an observer in the R.A.F., and after flying in France for six months was sent to Egypt to train as a pilot. He had just returned, and was flying as a Lieutenant, when he was killed in a flying accident. He was 25 years of age.

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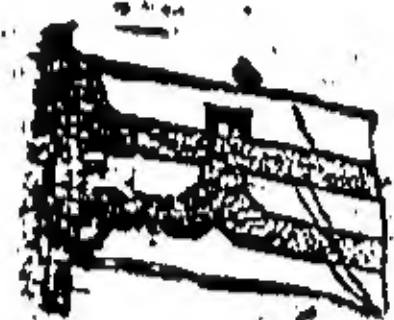
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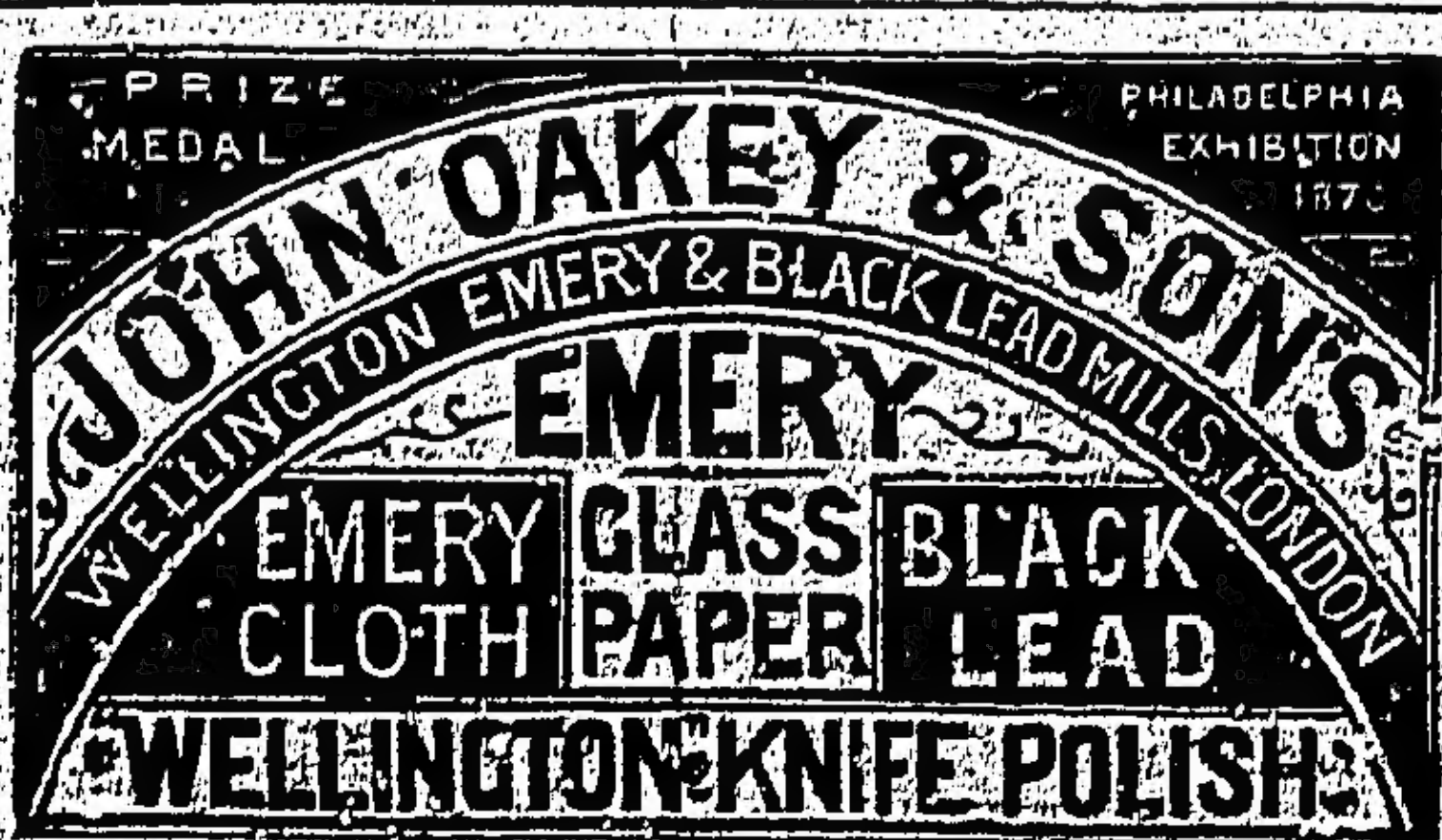
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Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

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STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and thence transhipped to the oncoming steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

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P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 211

KONINKLIJKE PERKEVAANT
MAATSCHAPPY.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia).

THE Steamship

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

will be despatched on or about Oct. 28th to

SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DELL,

PENANG, and RANGOON.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for 55 saloon passengers. Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and Passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N., Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1918. 212

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TOSALAK"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 15th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th Oct., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by the 15th Oct. at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N., Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 15, 1918. 213

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO, AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports,

Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th Oct. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 23rd Oct. at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1918. 214



KEATINGS LOZENGES

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WAI KEE

FLAG & BALMAKER
No. 148, Des Voeux Road Central,
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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKEING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan, between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transitment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
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CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Godard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here; after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to:

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons SAT, 2nd Nov, 11 a.m.	
	Yokohama Maru, 12,340 tons SAT, 10th Nov, 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru, 12,300 tons SAT, 19th Oct, Noon.	
	Nikko Maru, 8,600 tons SAT, 14th Dec, 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Totomi Maru, 7,000 tons WED, 23rd Oct.	
	Yokohama Maru, 8,600 tons SAT, 28th Oct.	
	Kosoku Maru, 7,000 tons TUE, 20th Oct.	

London or Liverpool via Spore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

FOR DATES OF SAILING
APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

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HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

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Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.

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Next sailing from Hongkong:

* Katori Maru, SUNDAY, 20th Oct, at 11 a.m.
* Suwa Maru, THURSDAY, 14th Nov, at 11 a.m.
* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

B. MORI, Manager

THE COLONIAL BUDGET.

(Continued from Page 3.)

months waiting for private enterprise to give them a lead over the fence. The provision of new roads is the first step in the right direction, but don't let the Government stop at that and think their work is finished; that is the starting point. The next step is the leasing of suitable sites at a reasonable cost. By suitable I mean sites that are easily developed, not the kind where a quarter of one's capital is sunk in retaining walls and foundations—fairly level ground easy of access is what is wanted—and whilst on the subject of sites I will ask the Government to let all they can to help owners and architects over the disposing of surplus soil where there is considerable cutting to be done in the formation of a site. If this soil has to be carried down and put into junk, the cost of making a site is very greatly increased and forms one of the reasons why building is so expensive. Finally, I suggest the Government to lend the money for the erection of houses at a low rate of interest. At Home and in various places in the Empire the Government is, and has been for years, lending money for housing schemes. In New Zealand there is an Act of Parliament called the "Government Advances to Workers Act" by which a man can borrow money from the Government to make a home for himself. In England vast sums of money have been lent for this same purpose by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, which body get its funds from the National Debt Commissioners, and there are other instances too numerous to mention here. Therefore, I see no reason why this Government should not do something similar. It seems to me that if the employers of labour and others who are desirous of having an inexpensive home of their own were to meet together and form some sort of Co-operative Building Society on the lines of those in nearly all the big cities in England, some workable scheme might be evolved, but to command success any scheme must have the Government sympathy and co-operation—not only must you provide suitable sites at a reasonable price but you must train the labour, lay the main drains, give water and light and easy means of access. I would ask you, sir, not to dismiss this matter from your thoughts without grave consideration. The subject is one which is attracting world-wide attention. Every newspaper one takes up has reference to it. Madras has just started a housing scheme and Singapore will probably be the next. Therefore I would ask you to consider whether it would not be advisable to appoint a commission to go into the question. If this is done, I feel sure that useful results will follow. There is one thing that this war has taught us, and that is to think more largely than before. Schemes that would have been carried out successfully with no great difficulty. "Where there is a will there is a way," and I see no reason why, as far as public works matters are concerned, we should not strike out the word "impossible" from our vocabulary.

HON. MR. CHAN KAI MING.

Hon. Mr. CHAN KAI-MING said: Sir.—The views and suggestions of my Chinese colleague have my cordial support. As an old resident, I well remember the free Government vernacular schools mentioned by him. There are still living several prominent members of the Chinese Community who received the rudiments of their education at such institutions. It would be interesting to speculate what the hon. member of this Council for whom I am now acting would have become, had he not had the chance of free vernacular and English education in his young days. The probability is that Hongkong would have lost one of its most public-spirited and useful citizens. There may, at this moment, be many youngsters among the poor who, if given the same opportunity, might one day rise to positions of honour similar to those attained by our friend, and render important services to the Colony. A system of education which neglects the upbringing of the children of the poor must be wrong, and the sooner it is remedied the better it will be for the good name of this prosperous and otherwise progressive Colony. With regard to the question of a wholesale poultry market, I also find myself in agreement with the hon. member representing the Justices of the Peace. I was a member of the Sub-Committee of the Sanitary Board mentioned by him, and I know how real and insistent the necessity of it is. I am sure that if the officials who have authority to deal with and dispose of this matter were to spend a couple of hours in K'o Shing or Li Shing Street while sorting of poultry in progress, they would have the nuisance stopped in very quick time. After all, the amount necessary for building this market is not so very large an outlay that the Colony cannot bear, especially when it will bring in a not inconsiderable revenue. I therefore urge that the work be proceeded with at once.

HON. MR. S. H. DODWELL.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL.—The ground has been so well covered by the other hon. members that there is only one point I wish to raise, and that is the importance of the subject. I think it is an important one. I have reference to the controlled ships account, which was briefly touched upon by the hon. senior unofficial member. Sir, I presume from the fact that certain items in these accounts have not been kept separate that it does not mean that the local Government purposes to appropriate the profits arising from this ship control scheme. I take it that the account will not only be kept separate, but the proceeds will in due course be handed over to the Home Government.

REPLY BY THE D.P.W.

The Director of Public Works, in replying to the various points raised by the hon. members in connection with public works, remarked that most could be covered by a general statement regarding the shortage of the staff in the Department. Out of a total of 20 engineers, he had 13 at the present moment. Out of a total of 80 overseers he had 18. With respect to the Imports and Exports office, the sum provided covered the building on the Connaught Road front. The total amount on the estimates for that particular building was \$70,553 and it would be completed within 15 months from July 12th of this year. Respecting the query as to why the whole scheme could not be carried out at the same time, the job had been divided in this particular way in order that the work of the Imports and Exports Department might be disturbed as little as possible. If the whole scheme had been undertaken at one time it would have been necessary to provide temporary accommodation for the whole staff elsewhere in addition to living quarters for many other employees. Another consideration was that, in dealing with the block on Connaught Road, they were able to push forward the work rapidly and at the same time were given an opportunity to proceed with the drawings for the main block. As a matter of fact, therefore, the whole scheme would be completed more quickly in this way. The same argument applied to the method of constructing the Police Station. By the time the foundation was finished, the contractors were ready for the superstructure, and if the iron work had not been delayed in America the whole building would now be finished. With reference to the Sham-shui-po reclamation, the total area was 525 acres of which 280 acres were building land and more than 240 acres were under that scheme more than 5,000 houses could be built. The ground being dealt with at the moment comprised 70.78 acres, with a building area of 38 acres. It was calculated that this would be complete in about three years. On the building area 30 to 40 houses would be built per acre. The total cost of this part of the scheme was estimated at \$730,000. The delay in proceeding with the Sham-shui-po reclamation was due to the fact that certain negotiations with lot holders were incomplete and also, to a certain extent, to the absence of engineers for carrying out this work. Mr. Jaffe and Mr. Duncan, who were associated with this work, were returning soon to the Colony. Their leave was up the beginning of next year. A question had been asked with reference to the telephone to the New Territory. If the telephone office, connected directly with the telephone office, the Director of Public Works remarked, you will have to switch through to the Police Station and your line will be subsidiary to the Telephone Exchange, which does not appear desirable. If you have two exchanges, you have to have two lots of wires, and it will be necessary to have a cross-switch somewhere. It might sometimes not be desirable that messages coming over on private wires should be available to those at the public switchboard. With reference to the carrying out of the plan of the Automobile Association—a matter to which the hon. senior unofficial member referred; and whom I would wish to thank for his compliments—the matter is receiving consideration. The plan is only a skeleton one, and some detailed surveys will be necessary before the whole thing can be dealt with. At the present moment, however, as I said before, the Government has more than it is able to do. It will doubtless refer to the Sui-yung school and to the question of placing those suffering from alcohol in the same wards with the insane in the Lunatic Asylum. With respect to the Crematorium, it is partly my fault that the matter has not been put before the Public Works Committee. It was left to me to bring before the Committee and only the fact of extremely heavy pressure of other work kept me from doing what I should have done.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer said that regarding the form of the accounts that it was adopted on the instructions of the Secretary of State. In connection with the loan it was suggested that there was no information about the investments of the sinking fund. He pointed out that this information was given on the 31st December each year and was laid on the table with the annual accounts. It was tabled some time last May.

His Excellency.—The suggestion was that the high exchange should be made use of.

The Colonial Treasurer. That is another point. It is a suggestion which might be considered. I have no remarks to make at present.

His Excellency.—It has to be remembered that sterling securities in which the sinking fund is invested have much depreciated.

The Colonial Treasurer.—Everything will have to be taken into consideration. Another important point to which reference has been made, is the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund. As a matter of fact, I quite agree with the statement of the hon. member who said that the fund was not being properly managed. It is very likely that he shall find that the fund is not being properly managed. The fund is not being properly managed. The fund is not being properly managed.

for. Afforestation in the New Territories is an important subject, and if only keenness and assistance come from the inhabitants of these territories, it is quite possible that this scheme, which is being begun as a mere experiment, may develop rapidly, in which case the Government will not hesitate to come to the Council for more money. What has been said with regard to the Fire Brigade will be carefully noted for consideration. Then various members referred to several points under education. I will deal first with vernacular education—a subject in which I personally am very interested and was interested for many years before coming to the Colony. In this Colony I have made several suggestions, and any delay which took place in dealing with the very generous proposals put forward by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chiu Pak and others in connection with Confucian schools was, I am afraid, due to my anxiety to try and arrive at a satisfactory arrangement when I had so many other things to do. Now, it is proposed to give a grant, but nothing appears in next year's Estimates because the grants do not become payable until after the close of next year. Although these schools come under the grant system, I think there is no doubt that the Government will consider the question of not only improving the vernacular schools, but also providing free or with merely nominal fees. The site of the Sui-yung school for years past has been recognised as unsuitable, and the buildings as not large enough for the purpose, but it is felt that it would be a waste of money to spend further sums in trying to improve the present premises. I hope that before long the school will be moved to a large and better site, and then the Government, no doubt, will find a good use for the present site of this school. The merits of the present Headmaster are thoroughly recognised, and he is a man who will get to the top of the tree in the Education Department without any doubt. The reason for the difference between the salaries of the Headmaster of the Ella Kadoorie and the Sui-yung schools is merely that it was found opportune to appoint a certain master to the Ella Kadoorie school. If he went to another post, his successor would be on the same salary as the Headmaster of the Sui-yung school. There is no differentiation between the two schools in that sense. With regard to the removal of the restriction of trade, the present rules under Import and Export are certainly tedious, but they are war measures. Nothing has been done, as far as I know, to alter the character of Hongkong as a free port.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Colonial Secretary, in replying to the Council on official records, gave a full statement regarding the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund. He said he had worked out the figures roughly, taking the receipts, the four per cent. contributions and deducting the payments, expenses, pensions, etc. The capital sum would now be \$1,117,335. The interest on that would be \$47,000. In the figures before the Council the estimated receipts were \$53,000. That gives an income of \$120,000. This expenditure was estimated at \$27,000. Although the Secretary of State had pointed out the undesirability of these valuations, he had no doubt he would be willing to consider the valuation of the fund on the present basis. No doubt the fund had been peculiarly fortunate in having no heavy pension calls upon it.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.—Before proceeding to deal with matters raised by hon. members which have not so far been dealt with, I should like to state that the debate this afternoon has traversed many points, and has been in every way more satisfactory than any I have listened to since I have been in the Colony on the second reading of the Supply Bill. It shows that hon. members are taking a very great interest in the Government, and that the Government will always take in the affairs of the Colony. I was particularly struck by the suggestion of the hon. member on my right who spoke first, that the suggested expenditure on public works should be submitted to a committee by the Public Works Committee before the Estimates are framed. The Government will always be prepared to receive suggestions as to the expenditure of public money, but it must be remembered that under the Royal instructions—every ordinance, vote, resolution or question, the object or effect of which may be to dispose of or charge any part of the revenue arising within the Colony shall be proposed by the Governor unless the proposal of the same by some other member shall have been expressly allowed or directed by him. I come from the Straits Settlements, where the Estimates are considered by such a Committee as the hon. member proposes. The Committee in Singapore consists of the Colonial Secretary and Treasurer with all the unofficial members. The Committee in Penang consists of the Resident Councillor and the unofficial members of the Estimates, item by item, possibly sitting three days a week, and the Estimates have a thorough revision after their first introduction. They thus come back to the Council for the second reading in possibly a very much altered form. This year I am glad to see hon. members have asked for information on certain points, and have brought forward a number of most interesting and most useful proposals, to which the Government will undoubtedly give their best consideration. With regard to the statement made by the hon. member who spoke first that the policy of short leases has resulted in a shortage of houses, I do not know what grounds he has for making that statement. A lease of 75 years, with the option of a short period, is not as long a lease in perpetuity, such as the 999 years leases given in the early days, but it cannot be suggested, I think, that a 75 years lease, under such circumstances, would retard a building in getting any kind of premises. The policy pursued in recent years of insisting upon an adequate building covenant has had very good results. Pursuing the same subject, the hon. member on my right, and the hon. member who represents Mr. Lau Chiu Pak, suggested, in addition to making roads and opening up areas for building, that the Government should level sites, build retaining walls, make drains, and do other things. Whatever the Government may do in Kowloon, where it may be possible, I think, according to the Government view, it is rather too much to expect on this side. An interesting question is whether there might not be some give and take in that matter, so as to facilitate the carrying out of building enterprises with greater speed than would be the case if the present system continued in force.

The question with regard to the Observatory I cannot go into at the moment. I note what has been said about the different storm codes by those well acquainted with the subject, and I trust some arrangement may be arrived at. On behalf of the Civil Service, I would thank hon. members for what they have said with regard to the salaries of public servants. It is proposed that the salaries of the whole service should be reviewed, and the suggestion that hon. members have made on that subject will have the consideration of the Government, probably at an earlier date than would have been the case if it had not been suggested. The small sum for the larger sum will certainly be asked for.

for. Afforestation in the New Territories is an important subject, and if only keenness and assistance come from the inhabitants of these territories, it is quite possible that this scheme, which is being begun as a mere experiment, may develop rapidly, in which case the Government will not hesitate to come to the Council for more money. What has been said with regard to the Fire Brigade will be carefully noted for consideration. Then various members referred to several points under education. I will deal first with vernacular education—a subject in which I personally am very interested and was interested for many years before coming to the Colony. In this Colony I have made several suggestions, and any delay which took place in dealing with the very generous proposals put forward by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chiu Pak and others in connection with Confucian schools was, I am afraid, due to my anxiety to try and arrive at a satisfactory arrangement when I had so many other things to do. Now, it is proposed to give a grant, but nothing appears in next year's Estimates because the grants do not become payable until after the close of next year. Although these schools come under the grant system, I think there is no doubt that the Government will consider the question of not only improving the vernacular schools, but also providing free or with merely nominal fees. The site of the Sui-yung school for years past has been recognised as unsuitable, and the buildings as not large enough for the purpose, but it is felt that it would be a waste of money to spend further sums in trying to improve the present premises. I hope that before long the school will be moved to a large and better site, and then the Government, no doubt, will find a good use for the present site of this school. The merits of the present Headmaster are thoroughly recognised, and he is a man who will get to the top of the tree in the Education Department without any doubt. The reason for the difference between the salaries of the Headmaster of the Ella Kadoorie and the Sui-yung schools is merely that it was found opportune to appoint a certain master to the Ella Kadoorie school. If he went to another post, his successor would be on the same salary as the Headmaster of the Sui-yung school. There is no differentiation between the two schools in that sense. With regard to the removal of the restriction of trade, the present rules under Import and Export are certainly tedious, but they are war measures. Nothing has been done, as far as I know, to alter the character of Hongkong as a free port.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAKE.—Permit me to say that the character of a free port is not altered by the character of a port as a free port. There are no duties except such as are imposed in the Straits and elsewhere.

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Hon. Mr. BIRD.—I do not think it is quite correct to say that I suggested that the Government should build retaining walls. I suggested that the Government should provide suitable sites and by suitable sites I mean sites easy to develop. They should make roads where sites easy of development can be obtained. I did not suggest that the Government should build retaining walls.

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